

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 9080 號八零千九第 日五十月正年三十緒光 HONGKONG, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7th, 1887. 一拜禮 號七月二英港香 [PRICE 5¢ PER MONTH]

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

February 5, TANAN, French steamer, 1,140, A. Paul, Yokohama via Kobe 20th January, 1887, and General—Messengers MARITIME.

February 5, CANTON, British steamer, 1,110, Brunner, Whampoa 24th February, General—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

February 5, NORDIN, Danish str., 768, Davidson, Whampoa 31st February, General—WILKIE & Co.

February 5, IDUNA, German steamer, 257, N. Buelo, Tientsin 1st February, General—A. R. MARTY.

February 5, ANADIR, French str., 2,330, Delacroix, Shanghai 3rd February, Mails and General—Messengers MARITIME.

February 5, PHRA CHON KLAO, British str., 1,011, W. H. Watson, Bangkok 30th Jan., Rice—YEN FAT HONG.

February 5, VORWARRS, German steamer, 612, J. Bradu, Saigon 30th January, General—WILKIE & Co.

February 5, CLARA, German steamer, 674, C. Christensen, Swatow 4th February, General—STERNBERG & Co.

February 5, SOOROH, British steamer, 346, C. Koch, Peking 2nd February, and Hailow 4th, Peking and General—CROSSLAND.

February 5, PHAO, German steamer, 754, P. Sorenson, Saigon 3rd February, Rice—ED. SCHWALINSKY & Co.

February 5, GLENVILE, British steamer, 2,244, Donaldson, Shanghai and Amoy 5th Feb. General—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

February 5, JACOB CHRISTENSEN, Nor. str., 1,147, G. Bjorck, Kuchinota 1st February, Coal—M. B. KAISER.

February 6, HAMPSON, British steamer, 1,122, S. Ashton, Foochow 3rd February, Amoy 4th, and Swatow 5th, General—DOUGLAS LAIBRAKE & Co.

February 6, IMAGUADY, French steamer, 3,763, Brelot, Marseilles 2nd January, Port Said 7th, Suez 9th, Aden 14th, Colombo 22nd, Singapore 29th, and Saigon 2nd February, Mails and General—Messengers MARITIME.

February 6, WELLINGBORO, German str., 726, Wiese, Bangkok 27th January, Rice and Timber—WILKIE & Co.

DEPARTURES.

February 5, DANISH MONARCH, British str., for Saigon.

February 5, NINGPO, British str., for Whampoa.

February 6, LORNE, British str., for Swatow.

February 6, THALES, British steamer, for Coast Ports.

February 6, CHINA, German str., for Saigon.

PASSENGERS.

Per Iduna, str., from Tientsin—16 Chinese.

Per Tanan, str., from Yokohama, etc.—for Hongkong—Mr. Houghton and servant, Mr. A. P. Smith, from Yokohama. From Kobe—Mr. de Bots, Mr. Kojima, for Singapore—Mr. Wong, Mrs. Gaudin, Mrs. Mac, Benavente, Mr. Carls, and 3 children from Yokohama. For Marseilles—Messrs. Naganoto, Okubo, H. Matsuo, Kikugawa, Otto Benn and son, from Yokohama.

Per Anadir, str., from Shanghai—For Hongkong—Messrs. A. Leach, Durran, Guitson, and servant, Baker and servant, Brandt and servant, Cane, Mr. Sarsen, Mrs. Zuech, Miss Lucy, and 2 servants, and 2 Chinese. For Singapore—Mr. B. Burnside and servant.

Per Soochow, str., from Peking, etc.—17 Chinese.

Per Pira Chon Kiao, str., from Bangkok—Mr. Winder, and 16 Chinese.

Per Glenville, str., from Shanghai, etc.—Mr. and Mrs. Bondfield and child, Mr. and Mrs. Beier and 2 children.

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REPORTS.

The British steamer *Glenville*, from Shanghai and Amoy 4th February, reports had strong N.E. monsoon and foggy weather.

The German steamer *Iduna*, from Tientsin 1st February, reports had strong N.E. wind and high sea with dull, cloudy weather throughout.

NOTICE.

THE SPACIOUS PREMISES known as the HONGKONG STEAM LAUNDRY COMPANY (LIMITED), comprising a SIX ROOMED DWELLING, a large ROOM, and a YARD, can be utilized as a GOLFING and YACHTING and inland lots Nos. 742 & 743, upon which it stands, measuring about 21,000 square feet.

FOR SALE.

1 HORIZONTAL STEAM ENGINE & BOILER.
1 MACHINE WASHING MACHINE for Heavy Work.
2 ROZARY WASHING MACHINES for Family Work.
1 DASH WHEEL RINSING MACHINE.
1 CROCKERY MACHINE for WINEGROWING.
1 SET OF FOUR COPPER BOILERS.
1 SPARKING MACHINE.
1 ROZARY WINEGROWING MACHINE.
1 BLOWING MACHINE for IRONWORKS.
1 COMPLETE DRYING CLOSET with twenty shelves.
1 DECORATIVE IRONING MACHINE.

NOTICE.

FOR the Convenience of Customers, the PRODUCTIONS of the "CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED" can be obtained by RETAIL, FOR CASH, at No. 3, Fort Street, at the same price as at the RETAILERS; or Retail Orders will be delivered at addresses in town on application forwarding their monthly requirements in writing direct to the Factory at SINGAPORE.

STUDIO—ICEHOUSE LANE.

PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS, of Hongkong, and Ports. The most novel and best published, have the greatest degree of permanency and are moderate in price.

SPECIAL EXCELLENCE in IVORY MINIATURES, Engravings and reproductions.

STUDIO, 1, DUNDAS STREET. [1849]

INTIMATIONS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

NEW STOCK OF TENNIS RATS, BALLS, and TENNIS SUITABLES of all kinds—L. C. & Co's New Bat "The Kensington." Ayres' "Tribble-Grip" and "Champion" Bats. Joffrey's Cork & Cedar handled Bats. Maling's "Anti-Tennis" and "The Perfect" Bats. L. C. & Co's special "The Perfect Seamless" Tennis Ball.

Ayres' "Wimbledon" and Maling's Double Seven Balls.

Ayres' "Cavendish" Tennis Balls and Nets.

Ayres' Movable Type Courts.

"The Edgemoor" Court-Marker.

Lana Tennis Bags, Waterproof Bat Holders, Tennis Shoes, Gumbo Soles, Bat Presses, Tennis Straps, Belts, Waist Scarfs, Tennis Hats, and Tennis Rackets.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. beg to call attention to the fact, they have a Stock of 400 TENNIS RATS TO SELECT FROM.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1887. [26]

ELLY & WALSH, LIMITED.

Lord Brassey's Naval Annual.
Lord Salisbury's Defence of England.
Mill's Poverty and the State.
"Dart the Boy" by Max O'Rell.
Christmas Numbers of "Truth" and "The World."

Xmas Numbers of Balgavia, London Society.
Gentlemen's Magazine.
Mrs. Bowen's Christmas Annual.
Almanac de Gotha, 1887.
How to be happy though Married.
Almanac de Gotha, 1887.

W. BREWER HAS JUST RECEIVED

Mathematical Instruments.
Water Columns in Boxes.
Lord Brassey's Naval Annual.
More Christmas Annals.
Dart the Boy, by Max O'Rell.
Clifton's Manual, Portuguese and English.
Manual of Conversation in Six Languages.
Tourist and Students' Manual of Languages.
Pry's Twenty Years with the Indicator.
Goodfellow's Ready Calculator—invaluable to those concerned in the Freight of Goods.
British Pharmacopoeia.
Myrtle Grove Tobacco.
Gold Leaf and Golden Cloud.
Three Castles.
Gentlemen's Dancing Pump.
Ladies' French Kid Walking Shoes.
Ladies' French Kid Walking Shoes.

W. BREWER, Queen's Road.

UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.

STANDARD LIFE POLICIES

Of five years standing and upwards may be revised within thirteen months, on payment of a small fee, without Medical Certificate, and in the event of death within the thirteen months the claim is binding on the Company. The surrender value is from 40 to 45 per cent. of class A premiums paid, and if not claimed remains at the rate of less than five years standing can be revised on very liberal terms.

PREMIUMS Moderate. Conditions liberal. Every facility afforded for payment of business. Proposal Forms on application.

THE HONGKONG LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIMITED.
Agents, Hongkong. [2080-2]

JURY LIST 1887.

NOTICE is hereby given that pursuant to the Provisions of Section 4 of Ordinance No. 24 of 1884, the JURY List for the year 1887 is hereby published, and a List of all Men ascertained by me to be liable to serve as Jurors.

The said List will remain on posted for the term of one fortnight, in order that any Person may, as the case shall be, apply by notice in writing to me requiring that his name, or the names of some other Person or Persons may be respectively added to, or struck off of the said List, upon cause duly assigned in such notice.

ALFRED G. WISE,
Registry Supreme Court, Acting Registrar.
This 31st day of January, 1887. [259]

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BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £7,500,000.
RESERVE FUND £3,000,000.
RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION OF £200,000.
RESERVE FOR DIVIDENDS £200,000.
RESERVE FOR DEPRECIATION OF £200,000.

COUNCIL OF DIRECTORS—
Chairman—A. McAlister, Esq.
Hon. J. B. Morrison, Esq.
Hon. J. H. Morrison, Esq.
Hon. J. H. Morrison, Esq.
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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance. On Fixed Deposits—
For 3 months 3 per cent. per Annum.
For 6 months 4 per cent. per Annum.
For 12 months 5 per cent. per Annum.

CREDIT GRANTED ON approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DEPOSITS granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JOHN WALTER, Acting Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 28th August, 1886. [13]

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK. The business of the above Bank will be conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on their premises in Hongkong. Business hours on week-days, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

1.—Savings less than \$1, or more than \$500 at one time will not be received. No depositor may deposit more than \$250 in any one year.

2.—Depositors in the Savings Bank having \$100 or more at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

3.—Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances.

4.—Each Depositor will be supplied gratis with a Pass-Book, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries into the Pass-Book, but Books, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

5.—Correspondence as to the business of the Bank is conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, and is forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

6.—Withdrawals may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor, or his duly appointed Agent, is necessary for the production of his Pass-Book.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
JOHN WALTER, Acting Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 8th May, 1885. [70]

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL £2,000,000.
PAID UP £500,000.
REGISTERED OFFICE, 40, THE BARRACKS STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE COLONIES.

NOTICE.

THE BANK receives monies on Deposit, and on Sale of Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, forwards Bills for Collection, and transacts Banking and Agency Business generally on terms to be had on application.

Interest allowed on Deposits—
Fixed for 3 months, 5 per cent. per Annum.
Fixed for 6 months, 5 per cent. per Annum.
Fixed for 12 months, 5 per cent. per Annum.
On Current Deposit Accounts 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

APPROVED CLAIMS on the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, in Liquidation, or the BALANCE of such Claims purchased on advantageous terms.

AGENTS of the NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
H. A. HERBERT, Manager, Hongkong Branch.
Hongkong, 31st May, 1886. [10]

INTIMATIONS.

HONGKONG FLOWER SHOW.

THE 10th ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be held in the BOTANIC GARDENS, on THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, the 17th and 18th February, 1887.

ALL EXHIBITS must be entered not later than the 14th instant, and PLANTS in Pots should be sent in on the 16th instant.

ADMISSION—First Day, 1st; Second Day, 20 Cents.

TICKETS for the FIRST DAY may be obtained from LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

SCHEDULES of PRIZES can be obtained from CHAS. LESLIE FORD, Hon. Sec.
Hongkong, 5th February, 1887. [288]

NOTICE.

THE Undersecretary, Agents in China, Hongkong, and the Philippine Islands, and Ports in the Straits, for the introduction of the Edison System of ELECTRIC INCANDESCENT LIGHTING, are prepared to furnish estimates for the lighting of streets, public buildings, factories, houses, etc., and to execute orders for plants and Electrical Lighting apparatus.

This system has already made rapid progress in Japan, where it is much esteemed for its efficiency and economy. A plant of 75 16-candle power lamps has been in successful operation for many months at the office of the Official Gazette, Tokyo, under the management of Japanese, who had only one week's training for the work. These lamps have been in use on an average 11 hours daily, at a cost of about half a cent per lamp per hour.

A plant of 525 16-candle power lamps is in use at the cotton factory of the Osaka Boshu Company, and the cost of running has been found to be less than one-third of a cent per lamp per hour.

The total cost of lighting the factory per year is \$5,535, against an estimated cost by oil of \$5,000, the electric light having the advantage of greater brilliancy, steadiness and perfect safety. These estimates include an allowance of 8 per cent. interest on cost of the installation, and the usual wear and tear.

FRANZ & Co., Agents of THOMAS A. EDISON.
Shanghai, 27th November, 1886. [2378]

WANTED.

A DETACHED HOUSE or BUNGALOW on the upper level, containing FIVE Rooms, with Tennis Ground if possible. Immediate Possession or from the 1st August next, and could be taken for a long term, if required.

Apply to
A. R., Care of Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 19th January, 1887. [371]

INTIMATIONS.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS. THE ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 4, Queen's Road, Victoria, on TUESDAY, the 8th February, 1887, at 4 P.M., for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Account.

A. O. GOURDIN, Secretary.
Hongkong, 29th January, 1887. [28]

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NOTICES OF FIRMS.

MR. FREDERICK DOWDNEY has This

MR. FREDERICK DOWDNEY has This Day Resumed Charge of our Business at this Port.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.
Hongkong, 4th February, 1887. [229]

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day commenced Business as STOCKBROKER.

ALFRED G. WILKIE.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1887. [173]

NOTICE.

THE Undersecretary has This Day established himself as SHIP and GENERAL BROKER.

G. W. BARREY.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1887. [162]

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day established myself as AGENT, under the Style or Firm of "HUGHES & BELL."

H. J. BELL.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1887. [163]

NOTICE.

THE Undersecretary will enter into PARTNERSHIP on the 1st January, 1887, as SHARE and GENERAL BROKER, under the Style or Firm "HUGHES & BELL."

H. J. BELL.
Hongkong, 31st December, 1886. [173]

NOTICE.

WE HAVE This Day authorized Mr. JOHANN GEORG LUDWIG SCHROEDER to act as our AGENT, under the Style or Firm of "MEYER & Co."

HONGKONG, 21st January, 1887. [109]

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. JOHN KIRBY in our Firm CEASED on the 1st January, 1887.

HANN, PIRON & Co.
Hongkong, 14th January, 1887. [165]

NOTICE.

MR. GEORGE SACHS has been admitted a PARTNER in our Firm from the 1st January, 1887.

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HONGKONG, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28th, 1887.

THE GARRISON AND THE DEFENCE OF HONGKONG.

The remarks which fell from Major-General Cameron and Lieut.-Col. Anderson at the military parade on the 21st ultimo should be of considerable interest to the colony, for the efficiency of its small garrison is a matter of no small importance. From the time the Northamptonshire Regiment arrived here it has been generally known that it possessed some excellent shots, and could turn out a very strong shooting team, but before Monday there were few outside the Garrison who were aware of the great proficiency of the whole regiment in this respect. Hongkong may be proud of the fact that its Garrison includes one of the smartest regiments in the British army, a regiment probably not surpassed by any of those of the most highly trained armies of Europe. Probably the greatest danger to the colony from outside foes, apart from China, is an attack and invasion from the seaward side of the island, which would be quite unprotected, save for the Squadron under Vice-Admiral Huxford. Under such circumstances, it will be readily seen that the kind of training which General Cameron has been most carefully cultivating, and which he is strongly advocating in his speech on Monday, is of the greatest value here. To meet such an invading force, provided that it offered a landing at Stanley, Aberdeen, Deep Water Bay, or any other convenient spot on the southern side of the island, the Garrison would have to pass over the range of hills that form, as it were, the backbone of this island, and dispute the way of the invaders through the various passes. In doing this they would be able, with proper judgment, to use the peculiarities of the ground to much advantage. This is precisely what they have been especially trained to do, and it is most satisfactory to find that they have become expert in the work. Their skill in skirmishing and precision in the use of their weapons should render our small defensive force capable of coping successfully with very superior numbers.

In the event of what we hope is the very probable contingency of war with France, or at least with Russia, which has once at least appeared imminent, an attack on the Southern side of the island is, in the opinion of many, more likely than an attempt to force an entrance into the harbour by running the gauntlet of our forts, mine fields, and torpedo defences, as well as of the Squadron. Though the forts are not yet in the finished condition that might be desired, they are even now capable of inflicting great injury upon any attacking force, while the recent experience of the Franco-Chinese War has shown that torpedoes and mine fields are even more effective. The French fleet never dared to attempt to force any Chinese port at all well guarded by these modern defensive engines. The only places where their navy accomplished anything were Pagoda Anchorage at Poochow, Kelung, and Tamsui, and at all these places the harbour fortifications were exceedingly weak, not to be compared with those of Hongkong. Therefore, while fully recognizing the importance of securing the entrances to our harbour, and of pushing forward with all speed the fortifications which are to guard these entrances, it is difficult for the civilian resident to resist the belief that our greatest danger lies on the other and totally unprotected side of the island. We cannot expect that long irregular, and much indented coast line to be adequately fortified, at all events for years to come, as the undertaking would be one of very great magnitude; hence the defences we have mainly to depend upon are the Squadron and the Garrison. We have frequently advocated the proper augmentation of the Garrison, but though there have been, from time to time, promises that it should be raised to an effective point, there has so far been no attempt to fulfil them. All the increase we have at present over past years is comprised in an extra battery of Artillery, and a small detachment of the Royal Engineers, the latter for the purpose of carrying out the defensive works now in progress. There are now only two batteries of Artillery in the Colony, which force would not suffice to man all the harbour fortifications, and in case of an attack upon the island not a man from them or the Volunteers could be spared to assist the infantry to meet an invasion on the southern side of the island. About half the Regiment would also be required to man the redoubts covering the forts. The Police could not be counted upon to add to the defensive force, as all their strength would be required to enforce the extensive rowdy element in the Chinese population, who would only be too ready to take advantage of the drawing away of the force to meet an invading army to proceed to a general looting of the banks, stores, warehouses, or private dwellings. The magazines and general military and naval establishments in the Colony could not be left without some guard, so that the force which could be spared for actual defence purposes would certainly not exceed a moiety of the Garrison.

At the present time our defensive forces are at their maximum strength, the *Himalaya* having just brought out drafts, and the Regiment is over 900 strong all told, while the Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Gun Lancers, and Medical Staff Corps together number about half that total, but this will gradually diminish until autumn recruited, and the next Regiment will probably arrive with less than three-fourths of its proper strength. The Volunteers may add about 50 or 60 men, but the Police force can never be reckoned as an adjunct to the Garrison, as they will always be required to man, in case of an attack, for the purpose above referred to, unless the military authorities adopt the strong measure which we have heard hinted at, of removing the whole of the doubtful portion

of the Chinese population whenever the Colony may be seriously threatened with attack. Even then Hongkong is so close to the mainland that bands of thieves could easily make sudden descents on different parts of the city of Victoria, and it would be impossible to leave the place unguarded. Possibly some assistance could be rendered in this direction by the foreign residents forming an armed guard among themselves. In the event of a war with China the Colony would have to depend entirely upon the Fleet and Garrison to ward off an attack upon the Kowloon Peninsula. Such a garrison as we now possess could not successfully protect British Kowloon against the invading force that China could dispatch over the hills. The large and increasing interests the Colony has on that side of the harbour would be at the mercy of such a foe. Hongkong's greatest weakness, therefore, lies in the numerical feebleness of her Garrison. This being the case, while recognizing the efforts being made to secure the realisation of the promises given with regard to the forts and their armaments, we would urge that this question of the reinforcement of the Garrison should not be lost sight of. There is no doubt the British Army is none too large for the requirements made upon it, and it is difficult to spare English regiments for the defence of the coaling stations, but there is abundant and excellent fighting material in India which might be utilised for the protection of the colonial dependencies. There is no reason why there should not be Indian regiments in the garrisons of all our colonies, or even in Great Britain itself. Their maintenance is not costly, and the Sikhs, Punjabs, Ghoraks, Bolochoos, and some other tribes are soldiers by instinct, and have shown on many occasions, that, fighting side by side with British troops, and led by British officers they are to be thoroughly depended upon, and are little if any inferior to European troops. In this colony the courage and fighting power of our Sikh constables are well known, and a regiment of men of this class would form a most valuable addition to our defensive force. Hongkong has reason to congratulate herself upon the possession of a military commander like General Cameron, who takes an active and enlightened interest in his work, and brings his small force to a really high standard of efficiency. It is doubtless through no default of his that the Garrison has not been reinforced, neither do we suppose that he is responsible for the delay in the arrival of the promised heavy breaching ordnance for the forts, but we hope that he will not cease to urge upon the War Office their necessity, and if possible secure both before his term of command expires.

LIGHT ON PUBLIC BUSINESS.

The Hon. A. P. MacEwen's crusade against privacy in conducting the business of the colony has already borne good fruit. Though the Finance Committee and the Sanitary Board still hold their meetings with closed doors their minutes are now published and the public are able to form a rough idea of what is going on. This cry for greater publicity is no new thing with Mr. MacEwen. It may be remembered that it used to be the practice of the Chamber of Commerce, or rather of the Committee of that body, to receive all correspondence and important documents for publication with their annual report, and until that report appeared many even of the members of the Chamber, to say nothing of the public, were unacquainted with the nature of the business transacted by the Committee, although that business might have been of the most momentous nature. This struck Mr. MacEwen as not being altogether advisable or right, and at one of the annual meetings he suggested that all important documents should be published as soon after their date as circumstances would admit of instead of being kept back for the annual report, when the advantage of their publication had in great measure passed away and it was too late to raise any useful general discussion on the subjects to which they referred. If we remember rightly Mr. MacEwen had to refer to this question at two successive annual meetings before his views were adopted, but adopted they were ultimately, and it has now for some time been the practice to publish all documents and correspondence of public interest while they are still fresh. An exception was made, however, in the case of a telegram received last week from Peking in reference to the new opium arrangements. Having heard that such a telegram had been received, and deeming the matter one of considerable public interest, we applied to the Chairman of the Chamber, the Hon. F. BYRNE, for information as to its tenor. The reply we received was to the effect that as the telegram was under consideration by the Committee Mr. BYRNE was unable to give us the information asked for. It will be readily conceded, we think, that the subject was not one for reticence, and why publication of the telegram should have been deferred or suppressed we are at a loss to conceive. What ever information the Committee was possessed of on a matter so immediately affecting the daily operations of an important branch of trade ought to have been at once made public. If it was supposed the telegram was incorrect, as was stated, this could have been mentioned in a footnote, but at all events the members of the Chamber going to the office to be placed in a position to receive the telegram, and to the information, whether exact or incorrect, as the Committee. It is as true in commerce as in other departments of life that knowledge is power, and the Committee have no equitable right to keep the knowledge to themselves in a case such as the one referred to.

The consideration of the opium telegram incident leads to the wider question as to whether the constitution of the Chamber of Commerce and its methods of doing business are the best that could be devised. Much was said at the last annual meeting of the Chamber as to the propriety of the Finance Committee of the Legislative Council taking over the Chamber, and we may say that the light of publicity for its own proceedings may more

than the Government does for those of the Finance Committee? It would seem not. For the improvement secured by Mr. MacEwen's exertions in the direction of the prompt publication of correspondence the public has cause to be grateful, but would it not have right on its side if it asked for more? Are not many matters of a wholly different character than those decided by the Committee sitting in secret? It may be necessary to have a Committee—though we believe it is not usual in the home Chambers—and it might be inconvenient to have the proceedings of the Committee reported. What we would suggest is that the Chamber should hold general meetings monthly or quarterly instead of annually. The Committee would be able to deal with matters requiring immediate despatch, but other matters could be brought forward at the general meetings and so secure the healthy ventilation of discussion in the light of day. At the last meeting of the Chamber, Mr. MacEwen, referring to a certain matter, said, "My only excuse for doing so is that this is the only opportunity a member of the public has of drawing official attention to matters which are of municipal interest in this colony." More frequent meetings of the Chamber would multiply these opportunities, and would at the same time secure the publicity which the Chamber itself instead of what has been so strongly condemned in connection with Government matters—a private committee.

THE PRACTICE OF WESTERN MEDICINE IN CHINA.

That the practice of the Western system of medicine will be of slow growth in China must be admitted even by the most ardent enthusiasts in the cause of medical education. The Chinese are conservative and prejudiced and do not readily take to any new thing. The mass of the people have considerable faith in the native system of medicine, and do not yet possess that confidence that would induce them to place themselves in the hands of the outsider of their disease. Here and there a patient who has tried native doctors in vain will as a last resort go to the foreign doctor, and it is from this class mainly that the numbers who figure in the statistics of the various missionary hospitals are drawn. Steady progress is being made, nevertheless, and will continue to be made, for every patient who is successfully treated necessarily becomes a propagandist for foreign medicine. But it would be impossible to provide foreign medical practitioners for the whole of China; the donations of the charitable would not support them, and the Government could not maintain the foreign doctors, therefore, it is to break the ground at the Treaty Ports and principal mission stations and leave it to native students trained in the hospitals to continue the work. Every observer hitherto viewing the vast empire of China with its teeming millions and seething mass of misery, has thought the field for the harvest of the doctor, and the number of the laborers. According to the *N. C. Daily News*, however, "the time is not yet." This opinion is so unique that it is interesting to note very briefly the grounds on which it is held. In the first place, says our contemporary, until anatomical studies can be pursued on the dead body and the models made of the perfect training worthy of the name; and in China dead bodies are not available. Consequently we cannot have native doctors trained according to the Western system. But even if proper training were available, our pessimist writer goes on to argue, a single qualified doctor would not be worth the cost of a domestic, and until there is a probability of remunerative employment at the close of a medical course, intelligent youths will not run the risk of embarking on a profligate career. The demand must come either from the people or from the Government. It will not come from the former, and is very unlikely to come from the latter. Consequently the time is not yet. This is rather a blood-curdling way of dealing with a question that ought to touch the warmest sympathies of a man's nature. Thousands upon thousands of people suffering from curable disease and the time not ripe for trying to alleviate their distress!

As to the argument founded on the absence of subjects for dissection, this is no doubt a drawback, and a very great one, but it is not a fatal objection. Much may be learnt from plates and models, and when supplemented by sound clinical instruction, the student ought to be able to render a good account of himself in actual practice. If we cannot have everything we desire, let us have what we can. We have the best use of what is within our reach. In short, half a loaf is better than no bread. Dr. Mizen's school cannot be expected to turn out a Sir Henry Thompson in each of its graduates, but there is no reason why it should not turn out very useful general practitioners. Then as to the question of dissection, we mean this is a matter which will settle itself without any difficulty. A demand cannot be expected to spring up for foreign trained doctors amongst the general population of China until something is known of foreign medicine and its superiority over the Chinese system. The graduates of the medical schools, if they cut themselves off from the hospitals, will have to create each one a practice for himself. There may be some failures, but success will be the rule. A Chinese foreign trained doctor in a Chinese city will start on pretty much the same footing as other Chinese doctors, and will make his way by his superior skill in treating diseases. A sick man does not think very much about systems, and though a prejudice may exist against foreign doctors it is not likely to extend to the Chinese doctor with a foreign training, at least not to any very great extent. Indeed, as showing the probability of properly trained medical men being able to establish positions for themselves in China, we may mention that some Chinese who have been employed in hospitals as nurses have, on the strength of the little insight into medicine and surgery they there acquired, represented themselves as doctors and made fair livings. If quick like these can succeed why doubt that men with a genuine training will succeed? We would therefore, in opposition to the *N. C. Daily News*, hold that competent practitioners can be trained in foreign medical schools in China, but that there is a fair field before them for the exercise of their profession. This being so, so far from saying that the time has not yet arrived for the establishment of medical schools, even the right to be put forth until the quackery which now passes for medical science in China shall have become a thing of the past.

THE CHINESE IN NETHERLANDS INDIA.

The visit of the Chinese Commissioners to the different provinces of the Netherlands Indies to inquire into the condition of the Chinese there and the state of Chinese commerce in those colonies has created some little speculation in the Batavian Press. There is a large Chinese population both in Java and Sumatra, and in the former especially they have been lately settled many of the Chinese have been settled for generations. They appear to have enjoyed a fair share of liberty, and some of the wealthiest traders in Batavia are Chinese, and they own a large and increasing quantity of land in the colony. Indeed, of late some feeling of dissatisfaction has been expressed by the Dutch, but it is not a very serious one, and other papers at the number of Chinese in the Netherlands Indies. There were no less than 130,940 Chinese in Java in 1883, and in Sumatra there has also been a very large increase, notably in the province of Deli, where thousands of Chinese coolies, chiefly from Fokien, have shipped, and Pennang, for the plantations. Many of these coolies have returned to their homes near three years—and a considerable proportion remain and start as pedlars, shopkeepers, &c., &c. Stories of the ill-treatment of Chinese coolies on some of the Deli plantations have at various times been published, many of which have no doubt been exaggerated. But as it may, however, be said that the ill-treatment of Chinese coolies which may be taken as a fair average of the ill-treatment of Chinese coolies in the Netherlands Indies, is not a very serious one, and that the immigrants know very well how to take care of themselves. That this latter is the case we gather from the complaints of the kindly Chinese coolies who are sent to the plantations, and that it is really shown by the fact that the coolies who come to the colonies are not treated as slaves, but as free men, and have sometimes even been treated by unfeeling overseers. But that day appears to be past. The Authorities now afford full protection to the coolies and legal aid to their complaints, which is a very reasonable one. One of the kind. Reports instance, for some time, "on the coast of Java, for instance, the Chinese coolies, who all struck work on account of quarrels among themselves. Their employers proved powerless to restore order all that time. The Government, however, sent a military force to the coast, and the Chinese coolies were restored to their work. Their interests were protected, and their treatment was improved. Persistence in such an unwarrantable policy will undoubtedly encourage Chinese turbulence, sure as it is to discourage them when not met by firmness and energy." It is reported that one of the objects of the Chinese Government in sending this Commission was to obtain information as to the condition of the Chinese in the Netherlands Indies, and also, perhaps, in other countries to which Chinese residents are considerable numbers. The Batavian Press asserts that the Netherlands Government, in its efforts to improve the condition of its subjects in the Netherlands Indies, is not at all ignorant of the condition of the Chinese in the Philippines. Such an official has been admitted in the Straits Settlements, but the experience of the Straits Government has not been such as to induce its neighbours on the other side of the Straits of Malacca to make the experiment. The attempt to improve the condition of the Chinese in the Straits Settlements has been a long one, and has not yet been successful. The Chinese in the Straits Settlements have been a long time in the process of improvement, and have not yet been successful. The Chinese in the Straits Settlements have been a long time in the process of improvement, and have not yet been successful.

THE HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO. LIMITED.

The ordinary half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of the Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co. Limited, was held at the Company's office on Wednesday afternoon, the 22nd instant. There were present Hon. J. Byrnes (Chairman), Hon. J. Hall-Edwards, Messrs F. H. N. Moly, E. George, A. E. Cohen, J. A. Cunha, P. Jordan, A. P. Costa, L. A. Rosa, J. H. Cox, H. M. Esmail, and T. Arnold (Secretary). The SECRETARY read the notice convening the meeting. The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen, in proposing the adoption of the report and accounts I have not much to say. The report itself goes into figures pretty precisely. We call the trade between this and Canton has not been very brisk during the last few months. At the same time I must say that the accounts which we have laid before you are to a considerable extent satisfactory. You are aware from the report that the new steamer is now in process of construction and will be despatched from England in April next. Her cost is certainly most moderate and with the addition of the expenses of her coming out, which may be reduced by earnings in the way of freight, she will perhaps be the cheapest steamer that ever was launched in the world. I am sure that you will be very glad to hear that the new steamer is now in process of construction and will be despatched from England in April next. Her cost is certainly most moderate and with the addition of the expenses of her coming out, which may be reduced by earnings in the way of freight, she will perhaps be the cheapest steamer that ever was launched in the world. I am sure that you will be very glad to hear that the new steamer is now in process of construction and will be despatched from England in April next. Her cost is certainly most moderate and with the addition of the expenses of her coming out, which may be reduced by earnings in the way of freight, she will perhaps be the cheapest steamer that ever was launched in the world. 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I am sure that you will be very

[illegible]

by the low lekin of eighty taels a picul on an opium which had already arrived, and if it was sold without Customs proof an increased lekin of H. Taels three hundred. The British Consul protested against this, with what effect have not heard. It is manifestly an illegal attempt to squeeze on the part of the Taotai, and that we hear from Chinese sources is true, it is own act and has not been done under instructions from Beijing. At Hankow also,

Tactful issued a proclamation, which the
 Commissioner of Customs communicated to
 foreign merchants, and refused to pass opium
 without the receipt of the *lehin* office was pro-
 ceed showing that the *lehin* had been paid.
 The opium having been refused clearance on
 this ground, the British Consul wrote to the
 Commissioner of Customs, but the result is not yet
 known. There are rumours that a Chinese

stem-house is to be established near Hong-
gong, on the 1st of April, with the consent
of the Colonial Government, similar to that
which is to be opened near Macao, and if this
is done there is very little doubt that a con-
siderable part of the opium trade will be trans-
ferred to Saigon. Other measures favourable to
the Chinese revenue are somewhat confidently
expected to have been agreed on by the Hongkong

government, which has been singularly silent on
 innovations which cannot benefit the colony, but
 the contrary are likely to do it harm. Another
 way in which the Chinese authorities will
 injure the trade is by collecting the now *lekin*
 the gross weight of the balls of Bengal
 premium, without allowing anything as tare for the
 covering. This we are informed will make the
 duty and *lekin* H. Tls. 130 a pint, in place of Tls.
 100, which is the amount

On the point of opium, which has been introduced in the Convention. The duty has hitherto been collected on the gross weight of the balls, the difference between that and the net weight of opium did not much matter to the trade, but it is another thing now when the imposts have been so greatly raised.

DISSEMINATED TO THE
"HENRY S. SANFORD" FROM
HONGKONG TO NEW YORK.

We take the following from the New York
Herald of the 11th December:—

Only four men to handle a full-rigged ship of
1,000 tons. Yet this constituted the sole crew
of the "Henry S. Sanford," which sailed on

Tossing in their berths were three sick sailors, and below in the cabin was the body of Captain Peckleton, who had commanded the vessel for many a year and who was ever the stoutest hearted when the courage of others failed. In the ocean's graveyard had been laid the bodies of three others of the ship's company who had died the same

Ironed hand and foot in the forecabin was August Anderson, the crazy sailor whose insane papers while on the voyage were related in yesterday's *Herald*. He paid little attention to any one around, but there was a deep look in his eyes, which betokened his desire to make mischief if only the opportunity offered.

The vessel was warped into Pier 47 East River yesterday afternoon, and the remnant of the

ore paid and discharged. They seem glad to get away from a ship which had known nothing but disease and death since the start was made from Hongkong early in August. The sick sailors—James Sanders, Henry Donnellson and Ernest Berger—were taken to the Governor's Hospital, and Donnellson and Berger afterwards returned to Bellevue.

Madison Street police station, where he demanded to be let go and made considerable noise when he was refused.

tom observed was a swelling of the
gradually the legs became puffed out, and although
the patient appeared to suffer little he gradually
grew weaker. There was no physician on board,
and the anxious wife administered such remedies
as she had at hand. But despite the utmost
attention Captain Pendleton died on November
9th. Mrs. Pendleton could not bear the thought
of burying the remains at sea, and at her request
they were taken on ice and brought into port.

The dead commander was fifty-two years old and few men were better known on the seas or better liked than he. He had followed the sea from boyhood.

The death of the captain was followed by that of the carpenter, Charles Hansen, a week later, and on November 21 by Andrew Johnson, a

Faithful Mate Curtis, who had taken charge of the vessel when the captain was first taken ill, was on the vessel when a *Herald* reporter boarded her last evening.

perience. Nothing would tempt me to go through with it again. The ship was short handed all the way; but fortunately we had fair weather the most of the passage. The illness of the men I attribute to the water we took on at Hongkong. The men did not appear to suffer much, but were bloated considerably. We had no doctor, and had to get along the best we could. It is not true that we drank rain water. A part of the

"August Anderson, the crazy sailor, was shipped at Hongkong, and from the first showed signs of insanity. He began manning Andrew Johnson—who afterwards died—over the head with an iron bolt. The wound did not seriously harm him, though there was a deep gash in his

injure him, though he was in the hands of the police. Captain Peniston put Anderson in irons, and from that time on he made it interesting for us. He managed to get away several times, and the last time he hid the irons and we finally chained him. He was very cunning. I understand he was once a New York tough and that he has spent more than one term on Blackwell's Island. I do not know just how much of a scoundrel he was while in this city, but

Mrs. Pendleton said her husband was ill before leaving Hongkong. She thinks he had a touch of the Hongkong fever. The water at that port was always considered poisonous, but Captain Pendleton thought the iron tanks in which it was placed would absorb the poison. That they

did not was evident from the sad results that followed. Mrs. Pendleton looked worn out last night. The incessant watching had told on her delicate frame severely. She had been her husband's companion in many voyages, and his death under such circumstances made the grief greater.

declared that not in his experience had he seen similar cases. The drinking water was also examined, though not chemically. The trouble, the doctor thought, originated with the kidneys, though whether these were damaged by the water he was not prepared to say. He thought the men would get well used to that and he had Sanders wrapped in blankets warmly enough to cause a slight perspiration. The other men were similar cases at Belleme Hos-

"There never was an effect without a cause," the Doctor said, "and I am inclined to think that this was caused by something the men ate or drank. It is not contagious any way. I never saw anything like it before in all my experience with sick sailors."

The house physician thought the chances were against recovery at ten o'clock this morning.